PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, January 5, 1869.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS ONCE MORE IN SESSION—THE PATENT OFFICE STATIONERS FRAUD—THE ELECTIONS
OFFICE STATIONERS FRAUD—THE ELECTIONS
OF UNITED STATES SENATORS—THE OGEEARE TROUBLES AND THE ASSOCIATED PRESS -SPEECH OF GEN. GRANT TO THE PRINTERS -THE OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF THE IN-TERNAL REVENUE.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1809. Both Houses re sembled to-day. Business moved slowly in each House, much to the disappointment of everybody who expected work. In the Senate, Ferry's resolution requesting the President to transmit to Congress a copy of his last Amnesty Proclamation, with his authority for issuing the same, was passed by a large majority. The remainder of the day's session was consumed in debating a claim for the reembursement for property lest in the Southern States during the Rebellion. The debate was long and tedious, but developed the fact that the Senate is opposed to paying any of the Southern claims for losses during the

In the Heuse the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriations bill was reported, and made the special order for to-morrow. A resolution to annul the contract of Wells. Fargo & Co. for carrying the overland mails and appoint a committee of investigation, was debated briefly, but nothing definite was accomplished. The bill to reimbuse Iowa was passed: also, a bill to repeal that portion of the naval laws which prevents the selection of a civilian to be Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The House then went into the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and Mr. Windom spent the time in praising the project for a Northern Pacific Rail-

The Commissioner of Patents having declined to pay the bills of the contractor for furnishing stationery and bond paper for the Patent Office, on the round that there was Ifraud in the contract, the Secretary of the Interior appointed a commis composed of B. F. James, Norris Peters, and E. W. Griffin, principal examiners in the Patent Office, to inquire into the alleged fraud. The charge is made that these commissioners were in collusion with the contractors, and their report amounts to nothing This the commission deny. They say they invests gated the matter thoroughly and impartially. In their report they say the articles furnished were were specified in the contracts or by a special or implied agreement, so far as th of Parents, to furnish such unenumerated articles as were required at prices paid and agreed to be paid by him. The terms and conditions of the contract proper necessarily exclude any inquiry into its character, or of the prices stipulated to be paid, unless fraud is shown. And we are also of opinion that bills presented to the Patent-Office, accepted and paid, are also an estoppel on the part of the Office as to the character of goods purchased and the prices paid therefor. Such purchases may be considered a matter contract, particularly when the payment of the bills rendered are by means of a requisition upon the Treasury Department for the amount required, signed by the Commis sioner of Patents and the Secretary of the Interior, making it ipso facto a contract with the Department proper, and becomes a subjects of review only upon proof of fraud The unadjusted accounts of the contractor against the Patent Office on their bills ren \$5,000, and their claim for balance due on contract on bond paper, amounting to \$24,000. The items comprising the first bill are proven to have been delivered by the contractors, by persons having cog-nizance of such matters. As regards the bond paper, the Commission set forth that there is no doubt that the contractor to purchase 600,000 sheets of bond paperat 8 cents per sheet. The office received upon this contract 330,240 sheets and the contractors admit they have on hand 270,000, which have been tendered to the office and refused. The Commission recommend that the contractor deliver the additional 270,000, the balance of the 600,000 contract, and that the Patent Office should adjust and pay the bills above referred to. This is the defense of the Commission and the contractors, but the Commissioner of Patents and the Printing Committee of the House also made investigations of the charges, and they are of the opinion that the evidences of fraud having been practiced are flagrant and need further investigation. In connection with this matter comes the report that President Johnson will remove Commissioner Foote within the next ten days and nominate a successor. Secretary Browning is said to be in favor of Foote's removal, and his friends are pressing the matter at the White House. The Printing Committee of Congress care nothing for Foote nor Browning, but wish

The news from Albany to-day regarding the New-York Senatorial question is the subject of general remark here to-night. Senator Morgan's friends are talkative and sanguine, while others say little. The elections about to take place in the other States are also being discussed with much interest. Senators Morgan, Henderson, Ramsey, Chandler, and Morrill of Maine are all absent from the city looking after their chances. Senator Ramsey writes that his reelection is probable, and Senator Henderson is re-ported as having said that he would give more for his chances now than when he was first elected, when the entire press of the State was opposing him. Chandler's reëlection is generally conceded. The contest in Maine is very lively and opinions expressed here are usually to the effect that Morrill will be reëlected. The result in Indiana, next to Pennsylvania, is the most doubtful. Mr. Defrees and a number of other leading Republicans of that State have gone to Indianapolis in the interest of their candidates, and there are no de cided opinions expressed whether Cumback, Thompson or Hughes will be elected. Senator Cameron, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Gilman, and other Pennsylvanians have gone to Harrisburg to look after the success or to Mr. Buckalew. Nobody attempts to form any judgment on the result.

merely to protect the Government.

Official dispatches have been received to-day from the officer charged with the settlement of the diffi culties in the Ogeechee (Ga.) District, representing the almost utter want of foundation in the reports thus far received through the Associated Press of the troubles in that quarter. The full official report will, without doubt, be given to the public in a few

In the House, this morning, Mr. Washburne, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill making appropriations for the Consular and Diplomatis expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1870. The bill appropriates \$106,000 ending June 30, 1810. The only appropriates \$106,000 less than was appropriated for the same service last year. It contains the usual appropriation for the Portuguese mission, but the act of 1866, preventing Minister Harvey from drawing any more money, is still in force. The mission to Rome seems to have been permanently abolished, as the bill contains no provision except for a Consulate at that place.

The House Committee on Reconstruction meet to morrow, and will resume the investigation into the Georgia and Mississippi cases. Quite a number of gentlemen from both States have arrived here and will be examined at once respecting the condition of

At noon to-day the members of the Printers' Grant and Colfax Club, numbering about 100, called at the Headquarters of the Army of the United States for the purpose of presenting to Gen. Grant, a congratulatory letter of their Club, which had been engrossed on parchment, signed by all the members, and neatly framed. Gen. Grant met these gentlemen in the reception-room at Headquarters, and after a short speech from Charles E. Lathrop, esq., foreman of the Public Printing Office, and President of the Club,

the members were individually presented and shook hands with the General. At the conclusion of this formality Gen. Grant said:

I thank you for this manifestation of your sentiments. I do not know of anything more that I can say, than that I am giad to have had the support of all classes, and particularity of those who are finding employment under the Government. I hope there will be nothing in my course hereafter to make you regret the present you have seen fit to give.

The Senate Finance Committee, at their meeting to-day, had under consideration several nominations of persons appointed as Collectors and Assessors of Internal Revenue, and decided to report most of them to the Senate for action by that body. They also had under consideration the nomination of Alexander Cummings as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and decided to report against his confirmation. It is thought that the action of the Committee will insure his rejection. Mr. Cummings's friends, however, intend to make a fight in the Senate. Both the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means of the House urge Mr. Rollins to retain his place during the present Administration at least, and the leading Republicans in both houses are also averse to his removal. This is believed to be the reason of the Committee's action regarding Mr. Cummings. Gen. Grant is reported to be in favor of Mr. Rollins continuing in his present position.

Senator Morton introduced in the Senate this morning a resolution providing that no submarine cable from any foreign country shall be laid to, or land upon any part of the United States, without the consent of Congress.

District-Attorney Carrington has addressed a petition to the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, requesting the passage of a law giving to the United States in criminal cases, the same right of appeal now possessed by the accused. Until such a law is passed important questions of criminal practice must remain dependent upon the decision of a single judge, as recently demonstrated by the decision in the Surratt case.

Senator Pomeroy to-day introduced a bill to establish a line of ocean mail steamers between New-York and the ports of Sisal and Vera Cruz, Mexico, and authorizing the Postmaster-General to enter into a contract with the company for carrying the U.S. mail once in 15 days for the next ten years, at a compension not exceeding \$5,000 for the round trip. This project is looked upon as similar to that of the Com-

The Secretary recommends that with a view of securing permanent works at that station, a thoroughly competent board be a proposed to the deed and accompanying papers conveying to the United States for naval purposes the property known as League Island. The Attorney-General has pronounced the title valid, and the land and appurtenances have been accepted by the Government. The Secretary recommends that with a view of securing permanent works at that station, a thoroughly competent board be appointed to make a preing permanent works at that station, a thoroughly competent board be appointed to make a preliminary survey of the premises, and that they submit a plan of improvement. It is essential, he says, that a national establishment of the importance of the proposed Navy-yard at League Island, with its docks, work-shops, manufactories, foundries, &c., should be commenced and carried forward in an intelligent and systematic manner, with a comprehensive and appreciative view of the whole subject, not only for the present but the future. He recommends the appropriation of \$10,000 to defray the necessary expenses of the proposed preliminary survey.

iminary survey.

In a communication laid before the House to-day, from the Secretary of the Interior to President Johnson, dated Dec. 18, he says: "The Union Pacific Railroad Company has received bonds on 900 miles of its road, amounting to \$22,708,000. The Commission has submitted favorable reports upon two sections of its road, amounting to \$22,788,000. The Commission has submitted favorable reports upon two sections of twenty miles each, but no executive action has been taken upon them. The amount of \$1,280,000, which will be due the Company in the event of the acceptance of these sections, is thus retained by the Government subsidies which will be earned upon the completement and equipment of the remainder of the road, it is believed, will be sufficient with the foregoing amount to guarantee, its cient with the foregoing amount to guarantee its completion as a first-class road. Since the date of this communication the two sections have been ac-

This morning information was received at Police Headquarters that two colored men, employed at the residence of the French Minister, had been found dead in their beds. Lieut, Noonan of the Sanitary Company and Officer Reed immediately proceeded to investigate the affair. On entering the room, in the north-east corner of the basement, the bodies of both the men (Sandy Diggs, who was employed as a messenger or porter, and Lewis Taylor, careful examination of the room and the articles in it to get a clue; and Detectives Clarver and Bigley, deeming the case worth a close investigation, also took the matter in hand. It was at first thought by some that death was caused by sufficeation, from gas escaping from the pipe of the furnace by which the house is heated, and by others that it was caused by this and the dampness of the room together; but, as there was a hole through the partition into an adjoining room in which there is plenty of air, and it appearing that the parties had slept in the room for the past two years without any damage to either of them, there must of course be some other cause assigned these deaths. There was nothing whatever found in the room which would lead to the belief that their decease was the result of their own hands, and, indeed, from the characters given them by the other employes of the house and many of their friends, such a thought would be the last entertained. Both parties appeared to be in their usual good health yesterday. A post-mortem examination was made this afternoon. The result will be communicated to the coroner's jury to-morrow.

ternoon. The result will be communicated to the coroner's jury to-morrow.

Gov. Evans, President of the Denver Pacific Railway and telegraph Company, says the reports sent out to the effect that the Company has received aid from the Government heretofore, or that it now asks for any, except in lands, is erroneous. All it asks is a transfer of lands that have been already granted to the Union Pacific (Eastern Divison) Company with

In the Senate to-day a communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting and recommending to favorable consideration a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs submitting an estimate for "an appropriation required for medalions of U. S. Grant, President of the United States, for distribution to Indian tribes. The communication states that it is customary when a President made and distributed to the head men of the tribes who have proved deserving of some special mark of favor or recognition, and he therefore asks that an appropriation of \$5,000 be made for that purpose now.

purpose now.

Senator Pomeroy to-day received a letter from Georgia in which it is stated that the recent troubles on the Ogeechee Rivers were caused by the refusal of planters to share the crops equally among the negroes, which they claimed pursuant to last year's negroes, which they claimed pursuant to last year's contract. Similar difficulties occurred as to the previous crops. The negroes this time declared the crops should not be removed till they had their just share. Gen. Saxton, with two companies of soldiers, went to the scene of conflict, arrested the ringleaders, and divided the crops according to contract.

Paul Bagley, the missionary, is circulating a petition here for the pardon of Dr. Mudd, now a prisoner at Dry Tortugas. It is headed by the Hon. Stevenson Archer, and is signed by twenty other Democrats of both Houses.

In executive session to-day the Senate confirmed the following nominations: William H. Russell, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of

In executive session to-day the Schate confirmed the following nominations: William H. Russell, Col-lector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Connecticut; Charles E. Dame, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of Massachusetts; C. G. Megru, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District of Ohio. Gen. Spinner still remains very unwell, and is unable to be at his desk in the Treasury Depart-ment.

nent.
Philp & Solomon, the recent contractors for sup-

Philp & Solomon, the recent contractors for sup-plying stationary to the Interior Department, are in no way implicated in the charges of fraud in con-nection with the supply of stationery to the Patent Office.

The sub-committee charged with investigating charges against Judge Busteed continued the exam-ination of Senator Spencer, of Alabama, but ad-journed without finishing the examination. Nothing important was elicited.

journed without finishing the examination. Nothing important was elicited.

Gen. Logan appeared in his seat today although still suffering from sickness.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision.

Section 18 of the Act of July 20, 1868, prescribes what words, &c., must be upon the sign of a wholesale inquor itealer. Other words, however, if desired, iffay be added to show the precise character of the business—as, for incask or package of distilled spirits, filled for shipment, sale, or delivery of the premises of a rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer, or compounder, exceeds five gallons that it can be forfeited to the United States for not having. July 20, 1868. Casks and packages containing five gallons, or less, need not therefore be inspected, gauged, or tober. When, by reason of a change of package nade upon pounder, a cask or package falls under the premises of a rectifier, wholesale liquor dealer, or compounder, a cask or package nade upon pounder, a cask or package falls under the previsions of package nade upon both set on package falls under the previsions of

quired by section 47, it must be stamped with either the wholesale dealer's or rectifier's stamp, according to the facts in the case, as provided in section 25. Distilled spirits transferred, not "from any cask or other package," but directly from the rectifiers' or compounders' vats, or other similar reservoirs, to casks or other packages filled for shipment, sale or delivery, must be stamped as required by section 25, but do not fall under section 47. The \$2 per diem tax imposed by section 13 must be paid for every distillery, however small its capacity when the capacity for washing and fermenting exceeds 20 bushels of grain or 60 gallons of molasses. At the full extent of another 20 bushels or 60 gallons in 24 hours the tax should be \$4 per day, with \$2 per day additional for each and every additional 20 bushels or 60 gallons; but no additional tax is imposed for the fractional part of 20 bushels or 60 gallons.

The following cases were argued in the Supreme Court to-day:

Court to-day:

No. 21—The Steamship China, her tackle, &c., against Waish et al.; case in Admiralty. Argument concluded. No. 22—The Louisiana Mutual Life Insurance Company against Tweed, action in policy of Insurance. Argument comments are supported in the comments of t

XLTH CONGRESS-THIRD SESSION. SENATE WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1869.

The Senate resumed its session at 12 o'clock, the following-named Senators being present: Buckalew Cattell, Cole, Conkling, Dixon, Davis, Edmunds, Ferry. Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Harris, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, McCreery, Morgan, Morrill (Vt.), Morton, Nye, Patterson (N. H.), Patterson (Tenn.), Pomeroy, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Saulsbury,

Sherman. Stewart, Sumner. Turnbull, Vickers, Wade, Warner, Willey, Welfams, Wilson.

COMMUNICATIONS AND PETITIONS.

The PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the number of troops, regular and volunteer, employed in service against the Indians; also, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report from the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, Mr. D. A. Wells, and asking the attention of Congress to his recommendations. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

nis recommendations. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a resolution to order the printing of 10,000 copies of the report for the use of the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) presented several petitions of citizens of Virginia, asking the removal of their political disabilities. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary. Also a petition of Hungarian citizens in the United States praying for the establishment of a Consulata-General of the United States at Buda Pesth; also the petition of the University of Virginia, praying the remission of duties upon certain apparatus ordered from Europe; also a petition of citizens of Philadelphia and Louisiana for a constitutional amendment securing equal political rights to all citizens; also a petition of citizens of Georgia, setting forth the troubled state of things existing in that State, and praying the intervention of Congress.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kan.) presented a petition praying for the passage of a Civil Service bill, the transfer of the Indian Burcau to the War Department, and increased economy in every department of the Government.

LANDING OF SUBMARINE CARLES.

Mr. MORTON (Rep., Ind.) offered a foint resolution forbidding the landing of any Submarine Cable in any part of the territory of the United States without the consent of Congress.

of Congress.

Mr. FERRY (Rep., Conn.) offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit a copy of his late Annesty Proclamation with a statement of the authority by which he issued it. Mr. Ferry said that he offered the resolution because although he favored the amnesty he doubted the right of the President to grant it in this sweeping way, and so offered his resolution with a view of preventing the establishment as a dangerous precedent.

dent.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) was very glad that the attention of the Senate had been called to the question. He thought it important that the people of the United States should know whether the President had such a dispensing power as was implied in the issue of this proclamation. He believed that the assumption by the Executive of such a power was entirely unwarranted by the Constitution.

ecutive of such a power was entirely unwarranted by the Constitution.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) remarked that even in England, of late years, it has never been insisted that the King had a right to pardon by general proclamation without naming anybody pardoned. The President's proclamation assumed not merely that he had a right to pardon A, B, charged with an offense, but not convicted of, but that he has a right to dispense clemency to all persons whatever. If that assumption is correct, then the Governor of New-York had a right to pardon and set free all persons accused or suspected of burglary, arson, and murder, for any other crimes—a power never exercised and never before claimed.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Dem., Wis.) said the Supreme Court had expressly decided in the case of Garland that the President has pewer by general proclamation, at any time after the commission of the offense, before legal proceedings or during their pendency, as well after as before conviction, to pardon offenders, and that Congress had no right whatever to limit this power in the exercise of which the President does represent the sovereignty of the people of the United States. He read from the decision of the Supreme Court in the Garland case in support of his position.

Mr. CONKLING inquired whether it was decided in the

lon of the Supreme Court in the Garland case in support of his position.

Mr. CONKLING inquired whether it was decided in the Garland case that the President could pardon in general terms before conviction.

Mr. DOOLITTLE replied that he believed that Garland was pardoned under such a general proclamation.

Mr. FERRY asked whether the Senator made any distinction between pardon and amnesty.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said no. The question whether the persons pardoned were named in the proclamation in his opinion was immaterial and had not been decided by the Court because no one has thought of raising it. The President, having the right to pardon one offender, had, as a matter of course, a right to pardon another, or several persons together, guilty, or accused of the same of-

as after.

Mr. CONKLING remarked that the decision in the Garland case did not go so far as Mr. Doolittle thought it did. The question, he said, was not whether the President could pardon a man for an ofense, but whether be could thus pardon all men for all offenses—a very important

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that he had been mistaken in saying that Garland was pardoned under a general am-nesty without being named; but he held the decision in that case to be that the power of the Fresident to pardon and grant reprieves, except in the case of impeachment, The question was then taken upon the resolution and it was adopted.

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THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit copies of the last annual reports of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, which was adopted.

INDEMNITY FOR LOSS BY THE WAR.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) called up the bill for the 'relief of Sue Murphy of Decatur, Alabama.

Messrs. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N.J.) and HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) read arguments against allowing the claim, (Rep., Mich.) read arguments against allowing the claim,

Mesers. FRELINGHUYSEN (Rep., N.J.) and HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) read arguments against allowing the claim, taking the general ground that the Government was not bound to indemnify persons for losses inflicted by the war.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) advocated the claim upon the ground that even if the Government were not obliged to pay for losses inflicted by the army, it certainly was obliged to pay for property of loyal citizens taken and used by itself.

used by itself.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.), made an argument against

used by itself.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.), made an argument against paying the claim.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to amend the act entitled "An act to provide a National currency, secured by pledge of public stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof." Section one makes it unlawful for any banker organized under the said act, to pay or receive interest or money in any form, for or on a account of any deposit made by, with, or on account of any other bank, corporation, or individual. Provided, however, that the State, city, and town treasuries may receive interest on their deposits in any bank or banks. Section two prohibits any bank officers from certifying as good any check, draft, or note; or to issue certificates of deposit, or other evidence of debt, unless at the time of such certificate of lesse the whole amount so certified is in the actual keeping of said bank, and payable on demand. Section three provides that hereafter all deposits in behalf of the United States in any National bank shall be special deposits, not to be used by said banks for loans or discounts, but held subject to draft by the Treasurer of the United States or other disbursing officers; and such deposits shall not, be subject to taxation. Section four provides that the Coutroller of the Currency may at any time call on any banking association for a statement of its affairs on any past day to be by him specified, and such report shall be made within five days after the receipt of the requisition therefore, with a penalty of \$100 for every day's delay of such report after the said fire days; abstracts of such report shall be published in a newspaper in the city of Washington, and a report of each separate Association shall be published in a newspaper in the place where the Association is established, or in the nearest place thereto, such publication of the Association on the provides that the controller on the first Tuesday of each month the condition of the Association on the preceding day, said

ment to include a report of loans, and discounts, specie deposits, and circulation.

STEAMSHIP LINE TO MEXICO.

Mr. POMEROY (Rep., Kan.) introduced a bill to authorize the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Mexico. It authorizes the Postmaster-General to make contracts to continue not exceeding 10 years, for the fransportation of all mallable matter between New York and the ports of Sisal and Vera Cruz with responsible parties, possessing ample ability to furnish the necessary steamships, provided that he require the departure of a mail steamship from New-York at feast once in 16 days, and that the expense of such service shall not exceed \$5,000 per round trip. In case of failure to perform regular voyages, a pro rata deduction is to be made from the compensation, and suitable fines and penalties may also be imposed for delays and irregularities in the performance of service according to contract.

BILL 20 FERMIT THE LANDING OF A SUBMARINE CARLE.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a bill to authorize the New-York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company to land one or more submarine cables upon the shores of the United States, to maintain and work such cables for the transmission of messages and intelligence between the United States and Europe, or any of the intermediate places during, the Company's charter.

Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) introduced a bill to enable

charter.

Mr. STEWART (Rep., Nev.) introduced a bill to enable
the people of Georgia to form a State government, republican in form, which was referred to the Committee on the
Judiciary. It provides for the repealing of so much of

the Act of June 25, 1868, as relates to Georgia, and making the government of the State provisional only, and subject to the act of March 2, 1867. All officers elected under the present proposed Constitution of said State who are not disfranchised by the Fourteenth Amendment or any of the acts above mentioned, except members of the Legislature, shall continue in office until the State be fully restored.

It further provides that such members of the Convention, elected under the laws of Congress to form a State Constitution, as are not disfranchised, shall assemble on the first Monday of March next, with full power to alter or amend said Constitution in any manner not in contact with the laws of Congress and the Constitution. Said State Constitution, as amended, shall be submitted to the people at such time as the Convention may appoint, and on ratification or rejection of said amended Constitution such persons, and no others, shall vote as shall be prescribed in said amended Constitution, provided that no person shall be excluded from voting on account of race or color. When said amended Constitution shall have been ratified by a majority of votes it may be submitted for the consideration of Congress.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill providing that accessories to a violation off the fifty-fifth section of the National currency act shall receive the same punishment as the principal of the association. Also, a bill declaring that the words "trial at common law." In the first section of the act of July, 1862, relating to the competency of witnesses, shall be held to include criminal trials and proceedings; also, Judges to impose sentences of imprisonment with hard labor in cases where the law merely provides for imprisonment: also, a bill to regulate prosecutions under the laws of the United States for embezzleng and kindred offenses, making a general allegation of embezzlement, etc., sufficient in the indictment, and making no restriction as to the amount embezzled; also, a bill to previde for the exec

The Speaker announced that the recess havng expired, the House resumed its session.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.), from the Committee or Appropriations, reported a bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1870.

Mr. MULLINS (Rep., Tenn.) rose to a question of order, believing that a quorum was not present. He moved that the roll of members be called. The question was taken and decided in the negative.

The bill reported by Mr. Washburne was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and made the special order for to-morrow, and from day to day until disposed of.

day until disposed of.

THE OVERLAND MAILS.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.) by instruction of the Committee on Appropriations, offered a presuble and resolution setting forth that on the 16th of Dec. 168. the House referred to that Committee a letter from the Postmaster-General in answer to a resolution of the House relative to the contract for carrying the overland mails, and

relative to the contract for carrying the overland mails, and

Whereas, it appears from a communication from Special Agent Ball to the Hon. Geo. W. McLetien, Second-Assistant Postmaster-General, stating that Wells, Farge & Co., the contractors for the transportation of said mail, have not provided adequate facilities, and that express matter has been earried to the exclusion of the mails which were left on the route day after day and week after week, and never protected, and that on the 15th of November, 0,000 pounds of mail master were piled upon an open stock yard; and
Whereas, it is reported by the Special Agent that the employés of Wells, Farge & Co. have had a hand in riving the lotter mail, there fore, by it

Histolicid, That the Pastmaster-General be directed to make no payment to Wells, Farge & Co., and into the truth of the charges of the Special Agent of the Fost-Office Department, respecting the delinquencies of said firm in coarrying the mails.

costact with Weils, Fargo & Co., and into the truth of the charges of the Special Agent of the Post-Ofice Department, respecting the delinquescies of said firm in carrying the mains.

Mr. JORNSON (Deum, Cal.) objected to the consideration of the resolution at this time.

Mr. MORSHBURNE said he would move a suspension of the rules on Monday next, to see whether the House would pass the resolution.

MR. BUTLER'S RILL TO SECCRE FREEDOM OF TRANSIT.

Mr. BUTLER'S RILL TO SECCRE FREEDOM OF TRANSIT.

Mr. BUTLER'S (Rep., Mass.), introduced a bill to secure and protect freedom of transit in the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. It provides that no citizen of the United States, in passing from one place to another within the same, shall be subject to capias, summons, citation, or other process of whatever name or nature, in civil action, suit, or cause, whether on meane process opexecution, in any State Territory, or district through which he may be passing, and of which he is not a citizen, unless he shall voluntarily tarry therein for the space of more than its hours. All process and writs contrary to the provisions of this bill shall be held null and void. Persons offending shall be held null and void. Persons offending shall be held guilty of a high misdemeanor, and subject to indictment, and, on conviction, be fined not less than ince nor more than it no convention, and imprisonment not less than one nor more than ten years, in the discretion of the Court.

Court.

NEW FRUITS.

Mr. KETCHUM (Rep., N. Y.) presented the petition of A. J. Caywood of Foughkeepsle, N. Y., and others, members of the Grape Growers' Association; asking for legislation to protect and encourage inventors of new fruits.

BILL RELATING TO THE RESISTRY OF VESSELS.

Mr. ELLIOT (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to extend the laws relative to the register of vessels.

INQUIRY RELATIVE TO FEES CHARGED BY CONSULAR

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., III.) a resolution was adopted that the Secretary of the Treasury bedirected to inform the House whether any Consular officers of the United States have demanded and received, or are now demanding and receiving, for the verification of invoices, fees greater than these provided by law. If so, what consular officers and what amount received. And that the Secretary also inform the House what Consuls have failed or neglected to make returnss-for how long a time. And that he further inform the House the probable amount now due to the United States in the hands of such officers.

THE OVERLAND MAILS CONTRACT AGAIN.

Mr. Farnsworth (Rep., III.) referring to the subject of the overland mail in connection with Wells, Fargo & Co., asked permission of the House that a resolution be offered for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the charges.

Mr. Washburne (Rep., Ill.) said the Committee on Ap POSTMASTER-GENERAL RANDALL AND THE ARIZONA MAIL

Mr. Ela (Rep., N. H.) asked leave to offer a preamble and resolution providing for a special committee of five members to investigate certain newspaper charges against Postmaster-General Randall, in connection with the Arizona mail service.

Mr. McKee (Rep., Ky.) objected to the consideration of the resolution.

DEMAS BARNER OF ACCESSED

of the resolution.

DEMAS BARNES ON RESUMPTION.

Mr. Barnes (Dem., N. Y.) offered the following resolu tion:

Be it resolved, de., That it is the imperative duty of this Government to develop its resources, increase its revenue, and retain its surplus gold, with a view to an speedy a return to specie payment as is possible; that it will retard this purpose, disturb values, and interfere with the revenue, to contract the currency in any respect, or to undertake so it the time by law when specie payments shall commence, until gold and legal-tender notes have more nearly approximated in value through the operation of natural courts.

law shes perce payments and the resolution was objected to material cases.

The consideration of the resolution was objected to. The consideration of the resolution was objected to. The Lincoln ART ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. CULLOM (Rep., Ill.) introduced a bill to incorporate the Lincoln ART ASSOCIATION OF WASHINGTON.

SITE FOR AN EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Mr. MILLER (Rep., Fenn., introduced a bill in relation to a site for an executive mansion on Meridian Hill, in the County of Washington, District of Columbia. It proposed to have appropriated a tract of land beginning at a point on the northern side of Boundary-st., opposite the eastern side of Filteenth-st., west where it intercepts Boundary-st., extending thence along the northern side of Boundary to a point opposite the western side of Seventeenth-st., west; thence in a northern direction to interacet the western side of Central-ave.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE—PERSONAL EXPLANATION OF

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE-PERSONAL EXPLANATION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE—PERSONAL EXPLANATION OF MR. LYNCH.

Mr. LYNCH (Rep., Me.), upon a question of privilege, had read extracts from articles in The Unicinnati Gazsite and The Worcester Spy intimating that he had sold the use of his frank. He should have taken no notice of the matter here but for the article in The Spy, which was edited by a member of the House, and from the fact that the paper which originated the libel had substantially reiterated it after all the circumstances had been fully explained by telegraph. He has franked The Mercanile Journal, containing his speech, as it had been the uniform practice of members to do, which was in conformity to law, and was one of the purposes for which the privilege was conferred. Believing the newspaper a better medium of circulation than panaphlets, he should use it whenever he had occasion, so long as the law allowed it.

allowed it.

Mr. BALDWIN (Rep., Mass.)—who is the proprietor of The Worcester Spy—disclaimed the article in question as having appeared in The Spy during his absence.

Mr. CORY (Rep., Ohio) said the gentleman from Maine was not the only member of the House attacked by The Cincinnati Gazette, which paper had made false charges against him. He would not have cared for the article in The Gazette had it not been copied into respectable papers like The New-York Tribune and commented upon. He did not consider The Gazette capable of slandering him.

RAILROADS AND THE FUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. PRICE, (Rep. Iowa) introduced a bill providing that all railroad companies which have accepted, or may hereafter accept, any grant of land from the United Railes, or from any State which has received grants of the public lands, shall in the construction of their railroads, and in the subsequent repair of the same, use only iron of American manufacture; and in case of their refusal or neglect to do so, all such grants of land to said companies shall be null and void. The bin was referred to the committee which reported it.

THE POOR OF THE DISTRICT.

An ineffectual effort was made to take up, with a view to its passage, the bill appropriating \$20,000 for the temporary relief of the poor and destitute population in the District of Columbia.

THE IOWA WAR CLAIMS.

The bill in regard to the claims of the State of Iowa, on account of the late war, was referred back to the Committee which reported it with instructions.

MECHANICS' AND FARMEIS' BANK OF ALBANY.

On motion of Mr. HOOPER (Rep., Mass.) a resolution was passed calling on the Secretary of the Treasury Ior information in relation to the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany, N. Y., whether there have been evasions of law and omissions to comply with the National Currency act.

THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Mr. KELPEY (Rep., Penp.) from the Committee on flowed it.

Mr. BALDWIN (Rep., Mass.)—who is the proprietor of

Currency act.

THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn.) from the Committee on
Naval Affairs, reported a bill providing that from and
after this date, in order to secure further efficiency of the

Navy, a civilian may be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to fill the position of Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department.

Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE FINANCES.

Mr. JONES (Dem., Ky.) asked leave to offer a preamble setting forth that, tehereas, resolutions have been introduced and passed in both Houses of Congress severely criticising and condemning the late message of the President of the Umted States, and especially upon the subject of the national finances and his suggestions relative to the alloviation of the national embarrassment; and Waeres, it is the right and duy of the President to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall deem necessary and expedient: Be in therefore

Resolved. That one hundred thousand copies of the late Annual Message of the President be published for the benefit of the people of the United Spitzs.

Objection was made to the consideration of the above resolutions.
Other business was transacted, including the intro-

resolutions.

Other business was transacted, including the introduction of bills and resolutions.

COMMITTES OF THE WHOLE ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, Rep. Ill., the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Cullom in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the President's Annual Messace of 1867.

MR. WINDOM (Rep., Minn.) said the Northern Pacific Railroad is an enterprise in which his constituents had a profound interest, and an enterprise that will strengthen the public credit; and demonstrated that the distance between the waters of the Pacific and the Atlantic, by this route, was 650 miles shorter than by any other in contemplation or in process of construction; and that by it New-York was 460 miles nearer Puget Sound than to San Francisco. He said that the highest summit the Northern Pacific railroad will have to cross is 3,912 feet lower than on the central route. He then advocated the granting of the proposed aid at the present time, because the Chief Engineer of the road and of the Engineers of the War Department have shown that the Company will have to expend from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 in its construction, which will be a lien subsequent to that of the Government. After contrasting the financial condition and resources of this country with those of England and France, and showing how much aid these nations gave to corporations to construct railroads among in their dependencies, ann the great wealth accruing to those countries because of such action, he concluded by asserting that the leffect of the proposition, if adopted, would be to produce faxation of the people to the extent of \$42,000,000 per annum, and at the same time provide a sinking fund that would in 20 years pay off the National debt.

Mr. CARY of Ohio, delivered a speech presenting the yiews of the workingmen whom he had the honer to reviews of the workingmen whom he had the honer to reviews of the workingmen whom he had the honer to re-

National debt.

Mr. CARY of Ohio, delivered a speech presenting the views of the workingmen whom he had the honor to represent. In the course of his remarks he said legislation was too much in the interest of capital, which secured improper advantages over the toiling classes, the establishment of monopolies, the giving of special privileges, and the banking systems, appropriate inbor without equivalent, and these things had brought the working classes to view their proper condition, and they were learning that the ballot-boxes were stronger than armies. The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE-ASSASSINATION

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 5.—The Legislature assembled at Frankfort to-day. There was a full attendance in the House, but no quorum in the Senate. The Governor's message will be presented to-morrow.

Morris Reardon, residing at La Grange, was shot and killed this morning. Benjamin Mackey, Daniel Smith, and W. Looney have been arrested on a charge of being the assassins. THE OGEECHEE TROUBLES.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 5.—The Ogeechee troubles remain unchanged. The military with the Sheriff go down to-morrow morning. Two more negroes came into the city and surrendered to the military.

[Associated Press Dispatch.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION AT LITTLE ROCK-REVIEW MEMPHIS, Jan. 5.—A Little Rock special dis

patch says the municipal election yesterday resulted in the choice of Dr. A. K. Hartman (Radical) for Mayor, by a majority of 796 out of 1,416 votes.

Col. Catterson arrived from the South to-day, with 450 militia, who marched through the city, preceded by a band, with Gov. Clayton and staff in a barouche. They were reviewed at the State House. They were dressed in every style, with red flannel around their bats for a uniform.

SOLDIERS—WEEDING THE COURT.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan 5 Gen State Lissued an order disbanding the public guard, a company of about 100 State soldiers, which has been doing guard duty at the State Prison and public buildings. The Commanding-General is silently clearing the Courts of officers disqualified under the Fourteenth Amendment. The names of the officers removed are not furnished to the press.

REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH FOR CONGRESS IN

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 5.—Unofficial returns from Florida show the election of Col. Hamilton, the regular Republican candidate for Congress, by a majority of 2,000. The vote was light. FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.
TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 5.—The Legislature,

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, Mc., Jan. 5.—At the caucus of the Republicans of the Maine Senate, this evening, the Hon. Stephen D. Lindsey of Somerset was nominated for President, and Thomas P. Cleaves of Oxford, and S. W. Lane of Kennebec, were nominated for Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Senate. The Senate stands 29 Republicans to two Democrats. The House caucus was also held this evening. The Hon. Josiah H. Drummond of Portland was unanimously nominated for Speaker, S. J. Chadbourne for Clerk, and Col. Zina Smith for Assistant Clerk. The Legislature will convene to-morrow, but the Governor may not be inaugurated until Friday, owing to his illness.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 5.—The Republican

LATEST GENERAL NEWS-BY TELEGRAPH. Neft's majority for Mayor of Wilmington, N. C., was 243.

N. C., was 243.
....James M. Brewer, ex-City Chamberlain of Troy, died yesterday.
...Bluff Brewery, at Quincy, Ill., was destroyed by fire on Monday. Loss, \$12,000. No insurance.

.... The Ohio Legislature met yesterday. A quorum was present in both Houses.

David Crandell, an old citizen of Grafton,
N. Y., died on the cars, between Schepestalle and

....The destitution in Red River Territory sincreasing. Only two pounds of food is granted to each person per week.

or \$20,000.

Elisha E. Russell, master of the whaling schooler D. W. Richards of New Bedford, was convicted in the United States Court at Boston, yesterday, or assaulting one of his crew. An Italian, named Antonio Padisto, after

quarreling with his negro mistress at Memphis, yester day, and attempting to kill her, shot himself through the head, from which he died. Two large wooden buildings in Charlestown, Mass., known as Sewell's morocco factory, owned by Mr. Harding, were destroyed by fire on Monday night Loss \$20,000, and but partially insured.

.. The Legislature of Nevada met at Car son on Monday, and organized by the election of T. Edwards of Ormsby County, President of the Sem and D. O. Atkinson of Story County, Speaker of House.

.... The steamship Florida, from Hayana for .. Several of the Michigan legislators have

... Mrs. Twitchell made a formal applica-tion to the Court, yesterday, to fix the day for her trial, protesting her innocence of the accusation. The applica-tion was considered, and the trial set down for Monday week.

week.

The minority report has been adopted in the Council of the Montana Legislature, to remove the Territorial capital from Virginia City to Deer Lodge (1sty. A resolute struggle in favor of Helena will be made in

.... The Helena Post says that in one of the famous mines in that district there are 1,000 tuns of ex-cellent ore ready to be crushed, and 10,000 tuns of equally good quartz in sight, and that the ledge contains quarts worth \$5,000,000. At the railroad depot at Fon-du-lac, yes-

ay afternoon a young man named Chapman was aced by a stranger, struck upon the head with a
g shot, and stabbed in the throat. The motive
the crime was money. The victim was left uncouus while the murderer escaped on a train going

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Legislature: Having been elected to the highest office in the gift of the people of the State, I have taken the oath required by the Constitution, impressed with a due sense of my responsibilities, yet indulging the confident hope that by the blessing and favor of Almighty God, who dis. poses all things, I shall be able so to discharge my duties as to command the approval of my constituents and to the embarrassments which surround me. I am here to administer and to execute important public trusts; to reconcile and adjust conflicting interests as great as they are varied; to overcome or moderate sectional prejudices and jealousies which may exist within our own territory;

to preserve public order; to protect the public works; to endeavor to reduce expenditures, taxation, and debt

and to assert and maintain the rights of the State, and

defend the interests of its citizens. The fact that neither branch of the Legislature is in political sympathy with the Executive may seem to be an obstacle in the way of the accomplishment of these ends. Relying, however, upon your intelligence and lo, above all party prejudices and differences, I am ready, with all the ability and energy I possess, to unite with you, as I trust you will unite with me, in every effort to secure to those whose representatives we are, the blessings of an economical, a prudent, and a wise government. We cannot be unmindful of the greatness of our State, and the magnitude, variety, and importance of its interests and resources. Containing, as it does, more than 4,000,000 of people, among whom are repre sented every nation and every creed; extending, as if does, from the ocean to the great inland lakes, over an area of more than 50,000 square miles; it constitutes an empire in extent and population, which cannot be well governed except by the exercise of the greatest moderation, wisdom and firmness on the part of the Legislature and Executive.

The magnificent harbor which lies at our very gates.

nvires to the metropolis of the State and of the whole

country the trade and commerce of all foreign lands; while the great lakes upon our borders, and the canals onward to the same metropolis the vast and increasing products of our own Western and North-Western States. Hence the unparrelleled growth and progress of our great city, which, including what may be properly called its suburbs, number more than one-third of the population, and pays more than one half of the taxes, of the State. How such a city can be best governed, how the apparently conflicting interests between it and other portions of the State can be justly harmonized, how the differences of sentiment and thought, political and social, between it and other sections can be adjusted, are problems of serious import. These and other grave questions, growing out of conflicting ideas, will continually present themselves. You are to determine what legislation shall be had with reference to our canals and railroads, our moneyed corporations, our schools and colleges, our asylums, prisons and charities, our great debt and heavy taxes, and to our varied population, differing not only in religious faith, but in views of moral and social obligaterritory and of the population within its limits, admon-ishes us that upon these and other kindred subjects it is a cessity that we entertain none but broad and compre-State cannot be governed upon any merely provincial theories, or by the enforcement of any narrow-minded, people, while they will demand of their representatives economy in administration, perfect preservation of law and order, and certain protection to life and property, will also insist that in everything which relates to social domestic and religious life, and the parsonit of personal welfare and enjoyment, these shall be no unque or un-necessary legislative or official interference. We must so act as to promote contentment, reconciliation and harmony, rather than to encourage dissension, alienation and division.

minds of a large number of law-abiding citizens, dissatis faction with law and law-makers. All enactments should be, as far as possible, general in their application. All legislation should be for the whole people. It should be our aim so to conduct public affairs as to avoid those sectional jealousies from which have sprung suggestions that a division of the State might be desirable. State pride and State interests alike forbid such division. New-York stands to-day the Empire State of the Uni vormed by wisdom, it has before it a careet of ever increasing greatness and prosperity.

ountry. Agriculture and commerce together make our State great and prosperous. The merchant and the agriulturist are mutually dependent upon and interested in

each other's welfare.

During the past year the agricultural interests of the State have been greatly favored by Providence. Our fields have yielded large harvests, for which the farmer has found a ready market and abundantly compensating prices. He does not feel, at present, the full weight of the burdens of taxation, and rejoices in his prosperity. He knows, however, that these burdens must in the end be borne by country and city alike; that he cannot escape his share of them; and that at some time a season of disappointment and trial will come. He, therefore, unites in an admonition to all in authority that public resources must be husbanded; that no unjust or unnecessary faxes shall be imposed; and that, while in all public affairs a reasonable liberality is to be encouraged, extravagance and waste will be condemned. A large amount of invested capital has been declared by Congress exempt from the taxation which now oppresses nearly every in-terest in the country; those who bear no portion of the public burdens will never be active in opposing their inrease. Some will be always ready to favor projects involving great outlays of public money in enterprises of real or supposed merit; but the great body of the peopla will not sanction any expenditures or appropriations, the

necessity of which is not clearly apparent. By the Constitution, the Executive is required "to communicate by message to the Legislature, at every session, the condition of the State, and to recommend session, the condition of the State, and to recommend such matters to them as he shall judge expedient." I proceed to discharge this duty.

The following is a condensed statement in relation to the finances and indebtedness of the State.

RECEITS AND PAYMENTS.

General Fund.

Deficiency in the revenue on the 30th of September, 1868.

Payments of the year Deficiency of the revenue on the 30th of Sep-

benciency of the Fevents of the close of the fiscal year from the City of New-York, \$4,530,014 17, of which \$4,000,000 has since been paid; making up the above deficiency, and leaving a large surplus.

General and other Funds. leaving a large surpus.

General and other Funds.

Receipts of the year on account of all the funds, except the Canal and Free School

Fund

\$16,063,178 53

Receipts of the the Canal and Free School Funds, except the Canal and Free School Fund Balance due the Treasury on the 30th of September, 1867. \$330,000 58 Payments of year. 14,004,647 54—15,254,657 12 Balance in the Treasury on Sept. 30, 1868....

TAXES.
The State Tax levied in 1888, was 5 4-5 mills, for the following purposes: For Schools, 11-4 mills; for Geseral Purposes, 11-4 mills; for Canals, 11-49 mills; for Gonty Debt, 21-6 mills; and for the Whitehail and Plattsburgh Railroad, 1-13 mill—total, \$10,248,317 01. The State Tax levied in 1867 amounted to \$12,647,218 71.

...\$44,968,786 40 nt of the State deducting the that date : Balance of debt General Fund. \$4,707,826 40

Suntice of deb after applying Sunhing Funds, \$4,554,647.86 52,482.18 10,232,727.57, 24.024,591.13 Contingent 68,000 00 Canal 14,249,960 00 Bounty 25,943,000 00 15,517 82 4,017,282 43 11,918,408 87

Total....\$44,968,786 40 \$6,108,337 66 \$38,864,448 74 Includes \$350,000 due October 1, 1880, and since paid.

(Deducting interest seemed to October 1, 1880, payable January 1, 1882.

It appears from this statement that over \$6,000,000, ballances of sinking funds, have accumulated, applicable to the redemption of the debt and that the nat amount of